NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDEBELLA SOWERY THEATRE, BOWNEY-SIXTEEN STRING JACK-

SURTON'S THEATEE, Chambers street-Our SET-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, STORAWAY-NIGHT AND MCBN-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Vincin or

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Mi-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Broadway-Buck-

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE-Hope Chapel, 718 and

New York, Wednesday, January 24, 1855.

Mails for Europe. The Collins mall steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstoo will leave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten e'clock this morning. The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be

ed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

m wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of
the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

places in Europe:—

BWKRPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street

Paris. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Beurse The contents of the European edition of the HERALD the effice during the previous week, and to the l

publication.

agreed to.

Cotton was active yesterday and firm, with sales of 6,000 bales, in transitu. The offerings on the spot were light, and sales limited. We quote mid-Biog Uplands at Sic.; do. Firida at Sic.; Mobile at Sic.; Texas and New Orleans at 93. a 9ic. Flour was unchanged, with rather more doing. Wheat was without important transactions, and Indian corn unchanged. Pork was firmer, with sales of old mess at \$12 37 a \$12 50; and 1,000 bbls. new mess were reported sold, deliverable in May and June, at \$15. Beef was steady, and lard rather easier to buy at previous inside figures. Sales of American dressed hemp were made yesterday at \$200 per ton; aud about 1,000 bales Manilla were reported sold, at about 10c. A vague feeling prevailed among deal ers in staple articles of produce that a peace might be at hand in Europe, which had a tendency to check speculative movements to some extent, and be keep down prices.

In the United States Senate yesterday Messrs. Busted & Krochl's petition, proposing to remove the obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Oceper offered a resolution calling upon the State and Treasury Departments for information relative to pauper and convict emigration from foreign erantries, and the agency those countries have in the transportation hither of said em grants; also inquiry as to what legislation is necessary to prevent foreign governments sending pauper and convicts to this country, and likewise whether t is necessary to prevent the voluntary emigration of this class of emigrants. Mr. Brodhead's substi tute to the Bounty Land bill was adopted. The Plattsburg volunteers were admitted to the benefits of the provisions of the bill, and an amendment give ing one hundred and sixty acres of land to the widow of each soldier of the Revolution was

In the House yesterday Mr. Seward, of Georgia. called attention to the remissness of the Naval Com. mittee in not reporting upon a petition asking the establishment of a navy yard at Brunswick, Ga. and in the course of his remarks roundly rated the standing committees generally for neglecting to report upon matters referred to them. Monday, Tues-day and Wednesday of next week were assigned for the consideration of Territorial business. The pend ing motion to reconsider the vote by which the mittee, and to lay that motion on the table, was decided in the affirmative by a majority of one. In Committee of the Whole the French Spolistion bill was taken up, and atter some debate as to the actua ount of the claims, it was reported to the House and pending a motion to close the debate in two hours the House adjourned. Mr. Ravly proposes to substitute the Senate bill, which appropriates 35,000,000 in full satisfaction of all claims out of the spoliations. The total amount of these claims is variously estimated at from ten to farty millions of dollars, but the minimum amount i probably nearest the truth.

Nothing of general interest transpired in the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly the Prohibitory Liquer bill came up for consideration, according to assignment. The point in dispute was the amoun of profits that should be allowed the authorized ers of liquors. After much discussion, twenty five per cent was the limit agreed upon. We refer to the letter of our correspondent, under the tele-graphic head, for a sketch of the debate. Tae Con-mittee on Commerce have determined to visit this gity on Thursday next, with the view of examining the harbor for the purpose of ascertaining what en oments have been made thereon, in order that they may be able to report understandingly on the bill to prohibit said encroachments. We have re seived a copy of the registry act to prevent illegal it should ever become a law willlay it before our readers. The report of the State Engineer is given en our inside pages.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday pre sented the conduct of Captain Thos. J. Hen y, of the ship New Era, as negligent of duty and want ing in vigilance on the occasion of the wreck of the New Era on Long Branch beach in October last As there was no law authorizing the Grand Inquest to indict Captain Henry for his culpable conduct or that occasion, they highly censured him for remain ing in his berth, without the excuse of ill-health when the vessel was approaching the shore.

The proceedings in the case of the Empire City Bank were resumed yesterday, and some further exposures of financial operations were made. The matter stands adjourned to this day.

The Venezuelan government has put into execu tion its design of taking possession of the Bird Islands, a cluster of guano-covered rooks in the Caribbean Sea. The invading force drove away two American vessels that were taking in cargoes, one of which has arrived at Boston. All the Ame sels. The sloop of war Falmouth, at St. Thomas or the 6th inst., would sail in a few days to watch the movements of the Venezuelans.

The rioters on the Brantford (Canada) Railroad to the number of one hundred and fifty, fully armed were yesterday in undisputed possession of the large party that accompanied them, who designed ing over the road, to beg permission to return. The Sheriff of the county, however, has decitied to employ a force of British soldiers against the ricters, and the trouble wil, no doubt, soon be new set of men and a new order of things, in | con or indulging in Hooker's Ecclesiastical

at an end. The laborers will then be patd off and discharged. The person accused of killing Weimple, the Buffalonian, has been committed to prison for

We publish in another part of the paper a lett from Mrs. Sarah Young, who says she has been for the last three years the lawful wife of Brigham Young, ex Governor of Utah territory. Mrs. Young promises shortly to visit Boston, in connection with Miss Eliza Williams, another Mormon retugee, who together, will deliver lectures on the subject of ormonism, in all the principal cities of the Union. They premise to expose Brigham and his Mormon tollowers, and to warn young adies against the arts Saints who are sent out from the City of the Grea Salt Lake to entrap them. If this letter should prove genuine, we may expect some rich disclosure from the lips of these ladies; but it bears so strongly the impress of a hoax that we are not isclined t place much reliance upon it. Brigham Young should that we may be on our guard against impostors, and be able to warn the public when they are likely to e humbugged.

In the Massachusetts House of Representative yesterday, General Henry Wilson, fiee soil Know Nothing, was elected to the United States Senate by a large majority over all competitors. The matter now remains to be decided by the State Senate In another column we publish a letter written by Mr. Wilson, giving his views of the principles and objects of the American party.

Our report of the proceedings of the Ten Go vernors yeste day is very interesting. The special committee on emigrant paupers have prepare i for the consideration of the Legislature amendments to the law now in force, which, if ena ted, will compel the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of all toreign purpers who have been in the county ess than five years. The Governors also purpose to take into their hands the full power of discharing criminals from Blackwell's Island.

The United States brig Bainbridge, Com. Hunter of Alvarado celebrity, arrived jesterday from R Janeiro, via Barbadoes, where she put in for sup-plies and repairs. She experienced a very rough voyage, and narrowly escaped going on shore during the gale of Sunday pignt.

Neal Dow, the originator of the Maine liquor law, has presented to the Legislature of his State an act still more strir gent in its prohibitory provisions than the one now in force. A synopsis of it is give: ur der the telegraphic head

L. M. Booth, convicted some time since at Mil wankie of aiding in the escape of a fagitive slave, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars. The boiler of the steam engine on board the ship

Great Republic, now loading at Brooklyn, exploded yesterday, injuring severely the engineer and several of the laborers on board. With the exception of some light damage to the houses on deck, the ship matamed no injury. The ship carpenters of this city have agreed to

accept the reduced rates of wages. They now work for twenty shillings a day, instead of three dollars, as formerly.

An alternation occurred yesterday between two

men, named Wall and Mason, at a workshop in Maiden lane, during which the latter shot the former in the abdomen with a pistol. An account of the affair is given elsewhere.

As we anticipated, the recent storm proved unusually disastrous, both on land and sea. On the first page may be found full accounts of the shipwrecks on the Long Island and Jersey coasts, and also of the damage experienced throughout the country.

Sweeping Progress of the Know Nothing Revolution-Shall Seward be Re-Elected. The Know Nothings, it appears to be well scertained, can command, at least in the more popular branch of the Legislature, a majority against the re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate. They will thus have the power of postponing the election in the event of finding themselves unable to carry through their own candidate. Maoifestly, the next best thing to a conservative successor for Seward, is to throw over the election to the next Legislature; but still the general impression seems to be that the Know Nothings. failing upon a candidate of their own, will consent to Seward's re-election.

Against such a suicidal and ruinous course on the part of the Know Nothings, let them be warned. Let them remember that W. H. Sewand is the great stumbling stone to their future prospects as a national party, and the great issue upon which their soundness upon the slavery question in this commonwealth is to be tested. Re-elect him, and all the work of the Know Nothings in New York, and the North, will have to be done over again; supersede him, or postpone the election for a season, and all that has been achieved will hold good, and the field, North and South, will be open for the barmonious and uninterrupted progress of the new political revolution.

The advances of this popular reaction, under cover of the Know Nothings, are rapidly extending in every direction. In the South, particularly, the progress of Know Nothingism is scattering to the winds the finest estimates of the old party hucksters and politicians of the day. In North Carolina, the people, en masse, seem to be enrolling themselves among the mysterious Know Nothings. In Virginia the contagion has spread from the lowlands to the hills, and from the hills to the mountains and their valleys, until the whole State swarms with the invisible Know Nothings. There the reign of the Richmond Junta and the spoils de mocracy is ended. Henry A. Wise hears their death-knell and his own in the winds, whether they come from the Chesapeake or the Blue Ridge. He is fighting now, not for a victory, but to cover his retreat, while the Know No things are multiplying in every bole and corner

of the State.
In various other Southern States this strange and extraordinary popular revolution is as rapidly going on. The old fogy politicians see nothing, hear nothing; but they feel that great changes are working, like a groundswell, from the bottom of public opinion. George Sanders, upon his arrival at New Orleans, discovers that Cabine candidates for the succession, Ostend arrange ments and Baltimore conventions are obsolete things-that there is an irresistible under current at work all over the Union; and that as the rod of Aaron swallowed up all the rods of the Egyptian magicians, so are these Know Nothings swallowing up the old political par ties of the country.

This astonishing progress of Know Nothing sm in the South proves the satisfactory soundness of the national platform of the order apon the slavery question beyond a doubt. Reinforcements of whole regiments of slaveholders could not be secured to a doubtful cause. Southern men discover in this Know Nothing revolution the principles of their constitutional safety, and the extinguishment of Seward's Northern anti-slavery coalition. The general movement has acquired a momentum which cannot be stayed. It must go on. It will culminate in the great campaign of '56, and in the establishment at Washington of a

lieu of the spoilsmen and party corruptions which in their progressive demoralization of the last twenty-five years have brought our political affairs to the crisis of this new revo-

The administration which, from its follies blunders, corruptions and imbecitities, has precipitated this popular reaction upon itself, appreciates the hopeless position of Pierce and all oncerned. The administration is broken in at the bows, like the Arctic, and rapidly sinking. Some of its faithless crew are flying to the boats, and others, from the loose materials adrift, are patching up rafts upon which to regain the land-while the Cabinet organ, chained to its post, continues to fire the signa gun of distress. But the Know Nothings, merciless as they seem, are submerging the wreck and it must go down. The new revolution must run its career, and ruin all Congressions democratic resolutions, all Tammany Hall pronunciamentos, ail Baltimore conventions an platforms this side of the elections of '56 The people are resolved upon a change, comprehensive and complete, and it must-come. It is

In view of this "fixed fact," what is the true pelicy of every Know Nothing, nay, of every man in our Legislature aspiring to a political future? In any event, the future of the Seward party will end with campaiga of 56, and the politicians in any way associated with him. with his fortunes will sink We are well aware that individual temptations of the spoils in these hard times cannot, in all cases, be easily resisted. We are also informed of the spoils pressure that will be brought against certain supposed accessible Know Nothings in our Asembly. It appears that our harbor masters and the bulk of the offices attached to our State works, are being used as anodynes and per suasives among the Know Nothings for a vote nere and there for Seward; or, where nothing better can be expected, for an absentee or a trimmer on election day. But, let it be remembered, that the promises of the spoils, in all cases, far exceed the performances.

Let the Know Nothings try the spoils system of exchanges with the Seward managers and they will be egregiously deceived. Re-elect Seward, and the fat offices expected by credulous silver grays and Know Nothings will vanish into thin air, and the deluded victims of this folly will be thrown out of any "healthy organization" for the future. The man who thus betrays himself, like Daniel Webster when left alone with Captain Tyler, may ask. "Where am I to go ?" but there will be no reponse. He will be shelved, high and dry.

The true policy, then, of the Know No things, the silver grays, and of every man in the Assembly aspiring to a political future and the chances of political promotion, is to second this great conservative revolutionary movement of the people, and to co operate in the overthrow of Seward and his seditious programme, in every legitimate parliamentary ex pedient calculated to "crush him out." no man, who is not thoroughly a tool of the wily demagogue, be deluded by the bribery and corruption of the spoils. He may be be trayed and turned adrift. In view of the national prestige of the Know Nothing movement, it is incumbent upon every man of the order in our State Assembly, first, to supersede W. H. Seward, if possible, by a conservative Senator upon the slavery question; or, failing in this, the next duty is to throw over this Senatorial election to the next Legislature.

Thus we shall secure a fair trial before the people upon the merits of Seward and his antislavery disunion league for the Presidency, unmixed with the late Nebraska furore and the Pierce administration. In the event of a failure this year to supersede the Auburn demagogue, it is due to the conservative people of New York that they should have a vote upon the question of his re-election. Let the Know Nothings look to their man and their laurels. The triumph of Seward will be their defeat.

The Hierarchy and the Press. Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal

Church in this diocess, declared to an audience he recently addressed in Montreal, Canala, that public sentiment in the United States must not be sought in the newspapers." He advised the Canadians to "go to the educated men, to the clergy of the church, to those who studied Shakspeare and Milton and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered their prayers for her success."?

We do not know what Bishop Potter's merits may be, but if he knows no more of theological science than he does of public sentiment, the Episcopalians are in a bad way. Priests have seldom made good politicians, or formed sound opinions on public affairs. They live mostly in a little world of their own, with men of their own calling, and read the fathers, and the common prayer book, and works of that description, until their minds arrive at a very extraordinary pitch of narrow ness. Prisoners say that by practice it is possible to contract the visual organ to such an extent that objects cannot be discerned ten paces off; the same phenomenon is witnessed daily in the mental world, in the case of men who by addicting themselves exclusively to one pursuit acquire proficiency therein at the total sacrifice of their general faculties. Parsons are the most familiar examples of this, and really Bishop Potter appears to be the type of his class. Else how could he have been un aware of the fact that in one way or other all the talent and learning of the country is connected with the press? We speak not of the daily press alone, though this of viously commands a large proportion of both; but of the weekly and monthly, of periodi cals and magazines, of all that vast mass of literature which can be properly classed under the generic title of the press. The bishop hints that the men who furnish these huge besps of reading matter are "not educated," and reserves this distinction to "the clergy of the church." All men are not agreed as to what constitutes "education." If to know enough of Hebrew to read the first five chapters of Genesis with the aid of a dictionary, to be able to wade through a few pages of the Greek Testament, to be familiar with Origen's views on the conception of the Virgin, and to be pre pared to rehash Luther's arguments against the mass on the shortest notice—if this be education, it is likely that "the clergy of the church" are the most highly educated men in the country. Certainly editors are not as a

rule in the habit of studying the Hebrew lexi-

Polity, which Bishop Potter classes with Shakspeare and Milton. But if a practical knowledge of the constitution and laws of the country; an acquaintance with domestic and foreign history, many branches of science, and most walks of art; a far cleser because a practical study of Shakspeare, Milton and the great masters of letters than any priest can possibly pretend to; finally, a constant and intimate infercourse with society of every kind, and

a habit of interchanging ileas and opinions with intellects of the highest order; if these be the preper attributes of the "educated man," then most assuredly the press would occupy a far higher place in the scale than the church. There may be among us less black letter lore than among them, but there is more knowledge of men; less antiquarian research, but a clearer insight into the future; less information about the world to come, but a far better acquaintance with the world that is. Any one can decide which set of qualities is best calculated to enable its possessor to form a sound judgment on the war in Europe.

merits of our own calling. That can vindicate itself; and certainly needs no defence against such assailants as bishops. It seems to have been the design of Providence to counteract the effects of churchmen's blameless lives by endowing them with unsound judgment in temporal affairs, lest the rest of mankind, won over by their amiable deportment and many virtues. should fall into the error of worshipping them. Theocracies have invariably been the worst possible governments; and, as a rule, whenever the church has made an independent step, it has been on the wrong side. Every schoolboy knows what a mess the Pope has always made of his dominious; what ruin the Inquisition wrought in Spain, till Carlos III, drove out the Jesuits: what mischief the old abbots inflicted on England; what follies and cruelties were committed by the theocratic government of New England: what havon the priests are working at this hour in Ireland. Wherever the church-Protestant or Catholic-heathen or Christian-has got the upper hand, all history shows that temporal concerns have been badly ordered. Nor is there an instance in the annals of Europe or Ame rica where the church came forward in opposition to any other body in order to support the cause of civilization, truth or good government. On the contrary, from Saint Dunstan to the priests of Illinois in our day, the ciergy have invariably been found on the side of intolerance, misgovernment and illegality. The fact is, living as they do out of the world and among their books, they do not really belong to the age they live in. We have no doubt but Bishop Potter is a very worthy man, but he belongs to the seventeenth not the nineteenth century. So Archbishop Hughes, who is a distinguished prelate in his way, ought to have lived in the fourteenth century They are all the same. Who can doubt for an instant but Theodore Parker belongs of right to the twenty-first century of the Christian

As to the question of public opinion here on the war in Europe, we have said over and over again that the people of the United States have taken no side, and the press expressed no prejudice or prepossession in favor of one or other of the beiligerents. When England, and the toadies of England in this country represent the contest as one in which civilization is engaged against barbarism, we expose the fallacy, and correct the impression it might create. We point out that Russia is only fulfilling her destiny in expelling the Turks as Spain fulfilled hers in expelling the Moors from Europe; and that England's cause for which according to Bishop Potter the "educated men and the clergy of the church offer up their prayers" is in reality the cause of the mosque and the harems the cause of immorality, bloodshed, tyranny, and vice. Far deeper than any stains left by Russian excesses is the blot left on Europe's face by the loathsome corruption of the seraglics, the ruthless despotism of the Pachas, the stolid barbarism of the Mahomedan faith. When, therefore, England calls her defence of these monstrosities a defence of civilization, we scout the imposture, and bid her champions speak truth. She will confess, sooner or later. what all men see, that she is fighting for a fanciful balance of power; and then how ridiculous will they seem who have been trying to excite a feeling of sympathy for her efforts on this side of the Atlantic? We take no part with Russia: feel no sympathy for the Czar: but the task of praying for the success of the allies in upholding the harems and the mosques and the bowstrings of Turkey we leave altogether to Bishop Potter's "educated men, and clergy of

SENOR ARRANGOIZ AND HIS COMMISSSION .- WE have published, recently, several letters and extracts from our Mexican correspondents and from the Mexican and New Orleans journals relative to the final disbursement of the seven millions of dollars paid by our government to establish the reign of his Serene Highness Antonio the First, Emperor of Mexico, Grand Master of the Order of Gaudalupe, and so forth. There is a little episode about the matter, and it is interesting enough for especial notice at this time.

The precise amount to be paid to Santa Anna was six millions eight hundred thousand dollars. His Screne Highness directed Sonor Arrangoiz, Consul-General for Mexico at New York, to receive and disburse the money. Senor Arrangoiz obeyed the orders of the Emperor, and, as it was purely a business transaction, he deducted a commission of one per centum (sixty-eight thousand dollars) for his services. Great was the indignation of the

We have no design however to sound the

the church."

services. Great was the indignation of the hero of Vera Cruz and Buena Vista. He had previously appointed Senor Arrangoiz Edvoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and had been graciously pleased to decorate him with the order of Gaudalupe, thereby acknowledging that he was entitled to some extra compensation for special services rendered. But the Emperor has orders and offices to give only—he pays his debts with ribbons, and settles his accounts with a diplomatic commission. Senor Arrangoiz preferred the hard cash. The wrath of the Emperor decended upon him like a tornado. The order of Gaudalupe was withdrawn and he was removed from office. But he retains the sixty-eight thousand dollars as a panacea for his wounded dignity. It has been stated that Senor Arrangoiz has gone to Europe. Such is not the fact. He is still in the United States—probably in Washington.

It appears that Senor Arrangoiz is a man of business, and that his ideas are much more The Attorney-General, in reply, respectfully submit

practical than those of his countrymen gene. rally. He is an honest man, too, and so high was his reputation in this respect that even Santa Anna trusted him and directed him to receive the very large sum upon which he charged his moderate commission as above noted. The senor was once Finance Minister of Mexico-he had been Consul at New Orleans. and Consul-General at New York, and he has always borne the reputation of a man of honor and probity. It is not just that such a man should be condemned without a further investigation, which will probably be had, as we understand that a suit will be brought in this country against Senor Arrangeiz for the purpose of recovering the money.

The testimony taken in this cause, if it ever comes to trial, will be piquant. It must reveal interesting diplomatic secrets. And lastly, we opine, that it will result more to the credit of Senor Arrangoiz than to that of his sovereign, the illustrious Santa Anna.

FOREIGN CONVICTS .- We publish in another part of to day's paper a letter from Mr. G. F. Secchi de Casali and several translations from Italian papers on the forcible transportation to this country of some seventy emigrants by the Sardinian government. The articles will be read with interest at the present moment, when the fact is becoming more and more apparent to the American public that certain European governments are making the United States a place of exile for their most intractable criminals. The extracts which we give from Italian papers-some of them official organs-go far to strengthen the position we have taken in relation to the shipment of emigrants in the Sardinish frigate Des-Geneys. The Corriere Mer-cantile, of Genoa, says that when these individuals reached that city, representations were made in their behalf; but the authorities answered that they were not transported for political offences. That criminals are among their number, we think, is clearly proved. Enough at least is shown in the papers to which we refer to place our own authorities on their guard, and require a strict investigation to be made when the vessel arrives.

CONCERT FOR THE POOR.—The proceeds of the entertainnent at Donaldson's Opera House, 718 Broadway, on Saturday evening next, will be given to the poor of the city. There should be a full attendance

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE. Bebate on the Liquor Bill in the Assembly,

Attempt to Sequestrate the Trinity Church Property.

THE RAILROAD RIOT IN CANADA

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENITORSHIP, &e..

Latest from the State Capitol. SCENE IN THE SENATE—OLD TRINITY AND HER ENEMIES—FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CONVICTS—THE INFLUENCE OF INTEMPERANCE—THE CODE OF PRO-

CEDURE-HARBOR ENCHOACHMENTS AT NEW YORK -DEBATE ON THE ANTI-LIQUOR BILL, ETC. At the hour of seven last evening, at which time the Senate stood adjourned, Hugh J. Hastings, Esq., the efficient clerk of that body, called to order, and stated that the Lieutenant Governor was not present, (Mr. Raymond has been confined for several days at his lodgings, Congress Hall, in consequence of illness,) and it therefore became necessary for the Senate to make choice

solution, designating the Hon. Josiah B. Williams as such presiding officer, which was unanimously adopted. There were seventeen Senators, the necessary number for a quorum. Business went on very harmoniously for an hour, when of a sudden. Senator Crosby rose and remarked that a quorum of members was not present business. He moved a call of the Senate. Mr. Hopkins moved to adjourn. Mr. Crosby thought the me to adjourn could not be entertained while a resolution for a call of the Senate was pending.

The President was appealed to, who decided that a

motion to adjourn was always in order." Mr. Crosby emptly appealed from the decision of the Chair, (only an hour after the President pro tempore was appointed,) but, after a few moments' colloquy across the circle, withdrew his appeal. The question then was taken withdrew his appeal. The question then was taken upon adjournment, and lost. Another informal debate ensued, in the course of which Senator Brooks called to the recollection of Senators the call of the Senate in 1851, when Tom Carroll, then a member, ran away from the Sergeant at Arms, by means of the Bath ferry horse boat. Mr. Hopkins alluded to the united democracy present, (Messre, Hitchcock, Z. Clark and Spencer, all the other democratic Senators being absent,) being in a state of fusion and happily united. To this Mr. Hitchcock cbjected, and alleged that he was as hard as ever, (though he voted for Seymour at the late election.) which created a hearty laugh around the circle and in the lobbies. After several alterante attempts to adjourn and obtain a call of the Senate, the latter vote finally prevailed. Mr. President Williams was about clearing the lobbies—the reporters keeping their seats, having before witnessed many farces of the like—when Senators Wm. Clark and Brooss interposed, by stating that the affair had proceeding of the call would be dispensed with. Upon this a motion to adjourn was made and carried. So the call of the Senate remained undisconced of until Tuesday morning.

Upon assembling this morning, the first business was to suspent the call of the Senate.

Amongst the orders lait before the Senate last evening was a reply to a resolution of the Senate, by Ogden Hoffman, Altorney-General. It seems that a gentleman of Utica, Rutger B. Miller, induced the last Legislature to believe that he possessed in his bosom a profound secret, which, if revealed, would dispossess Trinity Church of millions, and throw it into the coffers of the State. As the prospect was pretty good to replement the empty treasury, the Commissioners of the Land Office were authorized to confer with Mr. Heecker, and stipulate terms upon which a suit of ejectment should be commenced and prosecuted. The terms were, that Mr. Bleecker was to guarantee the State from all costs and expenses of suit in the sum of five thousand do upon adjournment, and lost. Another informal debat ensued, in the course of which Senator Brooks called t

this State to the "King Farm," provided the State be indemnified agreeably to the statute in such of made and provided, against all costs growing out of the same, and to the satisfaction of this board; provide however, that before such suit shall be commenced to said farm, should be shown to, and lodged with the torney General; and provided also that said suit should be set to said farm, should be shown to, and lodged with the torney General; and provided also that said suit should be settled or discontinued without the conset and sanction of this beard.

Resolved, also, That in the event of a recovery, the person or persons furnishing the evidence on which such recovery shall be had shall be entitled to super centage on the amount recovered as is provided the laws of this State.

The question being taken on the adoption of such solutions, Messrs, Leavenworth, Cook and Prupy vot in the affirmative, and Mr. Clark in the negative.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Offic at the Secretary's office. August 31, 1854, present J. Church, Lisutenant Governor; E. W. Leavenworth, Stretary of State, James M. Cook, Comptroller; E. Spaulding, Treasurer, R. H. Pruyn, Speaker of the Asembly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Board of In 10, 1884, in regard to the memorial of Rutger B. Mille be so amended as to substitute for the second resol tion the following.—

Resolved, That, by virtue of the authority conferrupen this Board by sections one and six, title four, charter of the land of the state belonging to the Common Schofund, the person or persons furnishing the evident upon which said recovery shall be laid shall be entitle to the per centage of twenty-tive per cent of the value of lands recovered, as heretofore allowed by the laws this State in cases of exchent.

Resolved, That the amount of the bond of indemniferered to in the first resolution of June 10, 1894, band the same is hereby fixed at five thousand dollar with security to be approved by the Commissioner of Emigration tremested to comme and app

paid or increased on behalf of the State in said litigation. The following was adopted, as offered by Mr. Brooks: Resolved, That the Comm ssioners of Emigration I requested to communicate to the Senate, as early a practicable, any facts in their possession, as to the number and character of foreign criminals and paupers arriving from time to time at the port of New York; ais what rules and regulations are adopted by the Board, any, as to this class of immigrants, and all information as to the countries from which they are sent, the agence of foreign governments in their transportation, and the practical construction given to the State statutes in making provision for their support and disposal.

Senator Butts offered the following, which was accepted:—

Senator Butts offered the following, which was accepted:—
Revolved, That the select committee on so much'e the Governor's message as relates to the subject of in temperance be authorized and requested to call upor the Mayors, Chiefs of Police and Police Justices of on eities and villages, and upon the wardens and kespers of prisons, almshouses and other public institutions, for such information as they may be able to communicate showing the influence of intemperance in causing crimp pauperism and taxation in this State.

grisons, simshoness and other public institutions, for such information as they may be able to communicate howing the influence of intemperance in causing criminal pauperism and taxation in this State.

The Speaker of the House appointed Mesers, Headley Gates, Seymour, Boynton and L. B. Johnson the selecton committee on the code of procedure. This report, made to the Legislature three or four years since by D. In Field, Eq., of New York, and A. Loomis, Eq., of Her kimer, commissioners of revision on codification, na heen treated very cordially by the various Legislatures. The code has not been confirmed to this day, in consequence of the strong and determined opposition of the bulk of lawyers. Even Mr. Loomis himself, when member of the House in 1853, could not, with all the power at his command prosure the confirmation of the report by that Legislature. There is not much reason to expect that the code will meet with any better success at the hands of the present Legislature.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigative have concluded to visit the harbor of the city of Net York the latter part of this week. The object is to obtain practical facts upon which to have action on the Harbor Encroachment bill before the Legislature.

This being the day assigned for commencing the discussion upon the prohibitory liquor law, a large—the most crowded audience of the session, was early in at tendance. After the reading of the journal of yester day, the Speaker called the Hon. R. M. Blatchford, the leading member of the House, to pressice over the deliberations of the committee, General Sherman, the ladic clerk, commenced reading the interesting document. He proceeded with the reading over the deliberations of the committee, General Sherman, the ladic clerk, commenced reading the interesting document. He proceeded with the reading the interesting does not not the Equipment of the suspension of reading. As he had not read it himself, he was desirous of hearing the whole bill through. He had to be a selection of the read

From Washington.
THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL—WILL THERE BE
VETO?—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1855.
There is a probability that the French Spoliation bill will pass the House. Opinions are equally divided as to whether the President will veto the bill after its passage in the House.

The following cases were decided in the Supreme Court: Sebra M. Bogart, et al vs. the Steamboat John Jay. Ap-peal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion, af firming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs. No. 114. The heirs of Poydras vs. The State Treasur

of Louisiana. Error to Supreme Court of Louisiana Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion, overruling the motion to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdic-No. 125. John G. Shields vs. Isanc Thomas, et al. Apneal from the District Court of the Northern District of

lows. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion, over-rul ng the motion to dismiss the cause for want of ju-No. 47. The city of Boston, plaintiff in error, vs. David R. Leeraw. Argument continued by Mesars. Tilton

and Durant for defendant Stukely Elisworth, Esq., of New York, was admitted as an attorney and cou nsellor.

The Massachusetts Senatorship. Boston, Jan. 28, 1856
The result of the ballot for United States Senator to

day in the House was as follows:—The whole number of votes thrown were 364; necessary for a choice, 183. Henry Wilson, of Natick, received 234; Nahum F. Bry ant, of Barre, 85; Julius A. Rockwell, of Pittsüeld, 18; scattering, 37, of which Mr. Ely had 9. Mr. Wilson was then declared elected, and the matter now goes to the

Progress of Temperance.
PROBLEITORY LAW IN NEW JERSEY.
TRESTON, Jan. 23, 1855.
The prohibitory law has passed to a third reading, and

been so amended as to allow it to go to the people at a special election on the first Monday of October next. NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1855.

A new Liquor law has been laid before the Special Tem perance Committee of the Maine Legislature, by Neal Dow, which is more stringent in its action, if possible, than the existing Maine law. The bill provides that, for relling liquor in violation of the provisions of the act, a fine of \$50 and imprisonment in the county jail for four months, shall be inflicted for the first offence; for the se cond, a fine of \$50 and six months' imprisonment; and for the third, a fine of \$100 and one year in the State prison Persons intoxicated are obliged to disclose where they obtained their liquor under penalty of going to the House of Correction. No action is to hold against any officer for seining and destroying liquor where the warrant is issued by a competent court. Express men, and railroad and steamboat companies who convey liquor, except according to the law, are to be fined for the two first offences and imprisoned one month for the third. It is thought the bill will be adopted by the Committee; but there is some doubt as to the action of the House.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1855.
The Supreme Court of Ohio, on Saturday, decided that the liquor law passed by the last Legislature was consti-tutional. The law is of a stringent character, prohibit-ing the retailing of liquor, with the exception of native wines, beer and cider; the penalty for violations being a fine and imprisonment. Several coffee houses and hotal proprietors, who were arrested and found guilty of violating the law some months ago, but on whom sentence was deferred by an appeal, to the Supreme Court, will now be imprisoned for twenty days in the county jail. Public sentiment appears to favor the law, and its